Differences regarding destruction of Ozone Layer in Environment Minister's Conferences

131. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased t_0 state:

(a) whether sharp differences arose at the Conferences of Environment Ministers of 100 countries hel(j recently at Montreal and London, about the measures to be taken to prevent the destruction of the Ozone Layer of the earth's atmosphere about the speed for th_e phasing out of chlofluo-rocarbons (CFCS); and

(b) if so, what were main differences and what was the Indian view in this regard and what impact this view had on the consensus reached at th_e Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANE. KA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The second meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was held at London from 27-29 June 1990. The Parties undertook negotiations for revising the time-table **for** speedy reduction and eventual elimination of major ozone depleting substances. While some countries were for speedy elimination of these substances, others preferred a more gradual approach. India had no objection to the final compromise arrived at. Secondly, there was a difference of opinion between the developing and the developed countries regarding transfer of technology through appropriate financial mechanisms to enable developing countries to switch over to environmentally safer substances. India's stand was that the implementation of the measures for switch over to ozone safe technologies by the developing countries would depend upon the provision of adequate financial assistances and the transfer of substitute technologies, to these countries. India's stand was largely accepted at the Conference.

अन्तरिक्ष स्थित प्रक्षेपास्त्र प्रणाली का विकास

132. **कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंतरिक्ष स्थित प्रक्षेपास्त्र प्रणाली विकसित करने का कोई कार्यक्रम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि "पृथ्वी" और "त्रिशूल" प्रक्षेपास्त्र इसी श्रृंखला की कड़ियां हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. राजा रमन्ना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं, "पृथ्वी" और "त्रिशूल" भूमि से मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्र हैं और इनका विकास "एकीकृत निर्देशित प्रक्षेपास्त्र विकास कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत किया जा रहा है ।

World Environment Day Celebrations

133. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the programmes launched in connection with the cele bration of 'World Environment Day' in June this year;

(b) whether programme for afforestation of ARAVALI range was one such programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and the action taken so far in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRl NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) On the occasion of World Environment Day, an Ornithology Centre at Bombay wag started and an afforestation programme, entitled "Rehabilitation of common lands in the Aravali Hills in Haryana" was launched. Besides, various other programmes like tree plantations holding of exhibitions, epecial lectures workshops were held.

(c) The programme is being implemented with financial assistance of Rs. 39.34 crores from the European Economic Community (EEC). The project extends over 293 villages in four districts with a total geographical coverage of 1,46,000 ha.

Threat from Pakistan's Naval Prowess

134. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the captioned 'Pak Navy teeth now sharper' which appeared in the National Herald of June 16, 1990, quoting a US Journal according to which Pakistan has acquired the critical surface and air capabilities required to inflict conspicuous and possibly unacceptable damage to the Indian Navy in a battle; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government closely monitor all developments that have a bearing on our security and take adequate measures to equip our Defence Services to effectively deal with all threats to our security.

Admission in Science Courses irl Delhi and other Metropolitan Cities

135. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV; SHRI H. HANUMAN-THAPPA:

SHRI PRABHAKAR B. KORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students do not get admission in science courses in the colleges of Delhi and other metropolitan cities after their secondary education despite securing upto 85 per cent of marks; and

(b) what are Government's plans to provide adequate educational facilities so that students do not get depressed in getting higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi University, it is not a fact that candidates securing upto 85 per cent marks in the qualifying examination have been denied admission in Delhi Colleges. In fact, in some of the colleges, the minimum qualifying marks for admission to Science Courses have been in the range of 66 to 80 per cent. However, in order to meet the demand for admission in Science courses in Delhi Colleges, the University Grants Commission has agreed to the introduction of additional courses in Science subjects in six colleges this year with intake capa, city of 140 students .

Information regarding admission in Science courses in Colleges in other metropolitan cities is not available.

(b) The requirement and feasibility for starting new colleges/courses in a particular region is determined by